

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A chemical composition comprising:

a substantially pure population of magnecules composed of clusters of one of a molecule, a dimer, an atom and combinations thereof in combination with one of another molecule, dimer or atom, and any combination thereof said magnecules being detectable via peaks in mass spectrometry;

said peaks in the mass spectrometry being unidentifiable as any known conventional molecule and said magnecules having no infrared signature for a gas or ultraviolet signature for a liquid or other signature for a solid other than a corresponding signature of conventional molecules or dimers constituting said magnecules; and

said magnecules being formed by mutual attractions among opposite polarities of a magnetic polarization of orbits of at least some peripheral electrons of atomic constituents of said magnecules in conjunction with a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons, when a pair of said polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons is not correlated into antiparallel valence bonds.

2. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said magnetic polarizations of said orbits of peripheral electrons and said intrinsic magnetic moments are formed by subjecting a substance to any one of an external magnetic field, external electromagnetic field, microwave, pressure, friction, and any combination thereof.

3. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said infrared signatures for gases or ultraviolet signatures for liquids or other signatures for solids due to conventional molecules and dimers constituting the magnecules are altered because of the presence of peaks not existing in conventional signatures.

4. The chemical compositions of Claim 3, wherein said peaks not existing in conventional signatures originate from attractive forces between opposite inter-atomic polarities of a magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least some of the peripheral non-valence electrons of the atoms constituting said conventional molecule or dimer in conjunction with the polarization of the intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and of electrons, when not correlated into valence bonds with antiparallel spins.

5. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein the average density is greater than that of the conventional molecules constituting said magnecules and any of their combination under the same conditions of volume, pressure and temperature.

6. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein an excess energy content is released from a thermochemical reaction of said essentially pure population of magnecules as compared to the energy released by thermochemical reaction of any conventional molecular constituent and any combinations thereof.

7. The chemical compositions of Claim 6, wherein the excess energy content is due to a storage of energy in the

structure of said magnecules, said conventional molecules and said dimers constituting the magnecules.

8. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said peaks in the mass spectrometry change in time while keeping constant the average magnecular density.

9. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules has an excess adhesion to other substances when compared to the adhesion of any molecule constituting said magnecules and any combinations thereof.

10. The chemical compositions of Claim 9, wherein said excess adhesion originates from a magnetic polarization via induction of the orbit and intrinsic magnetic moments of atoms constituting said other substances to provide a bond between said magnecules and said other substances among opposite of said magnetic polarizations.

11. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules has an excess penetration within other substances as compared to that of any conventional molecule constituting said magnecules or that of any of combinations thereof.

12. The chemical compositions of Claim 11, wherein said excess penetration originates from a reduction of an average size of conventional molecules constituting said magnecules due to magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least one of the peripheral electrons of the atoms constituting said magnecule.

13. The chemical compositions of Claim 2, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from a substance having a single molecule.

14. The chemical compositions of Claim 2, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from a substance having at least two different molecules.

15. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is a gas.

16. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is a liquid.

17. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is a solid.

18. The chemical compositions of Claim 1, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is a combustible fuel.

19. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein said combustible fuel is essentially constituted by hydrogen and its magnecular clusters.

20. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein said combustible fuel is essentially constituted by oxygen and its magnecular clusters.

21. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein said combustible fuel is essentially constituted by oxygen and hydrogen bonded into magnecules.

22. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein carbon and its molecular composites have been essentially removed via chemical processes.

23. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein carbon and its molecular composites are removed from the combustion exhaust of said combustible fuel with magnecular structure.

24. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein said combustible fuel with magnecular structure is gasoline.

25. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein said combustible fuel with magnecular structure is diesel fuel.

26. The chemical compositions of Claim 18, wherein said fuel with magnecular structure is a combination of one or more of conventional fuels.

27. The chemical compositions of Claim 16, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from molecules from at least two different liquids which are not soluble in each other.

28. The chemical compositions of Claim 27, wherein the two liquids which are not soluble in each other are water and oil.

29. A chemical composition comprising:

a substantially pure population of gas magnecules composed of clusters of one of a molecule, a dimer, an atom and combinations thereof in combination with one of another molecule, dimer or atom, and any combination thereof said magnecules being detectable via peaks in mass spectrometry;

said peaks in the mass spectrometry being unidentifiable as any known conventional molecule and said magnecules having no infrared signature for a gas or ultraviolet signature for a liquid or other signature for a solid other than

a corresponding signature of conventional molecules or dimers constituting said magneccules;

said magneccules being formed by mutual attractions among opposite polarities of a magnetic polarization of orbits of at least some peripheral electrons of atomic constituents of said magneccules in conjunction with a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons, when a pair of said polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons is not correlated into antiparallel valence bonds; and

said essentially pure population of magneccules being constituted by a gas formed by forcing a liquid through an electric arc.

30. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein the direction of the liquid flow is perpendicular to the electrodes.

31. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein the direction of the liquid flow is parallel to the electrodes.

32. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein said magnetic polarizations of said orbits of peripheral electrons and said intrinsic magnetic moments are formed by subjecting a substance to any one of an external magnetic field, external electromagnetic field, microwave, pressure, friction, and any combination thereof.

33. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein said infrared signatures for gases or ultraviolet signatures for liquids or other signatures for solids due to conventional molecules and dimers constituting the magneccules are altered

because of the presence of peaks not existing in conventional signatures.

34. The chemical compositions of Claim 33, wherein said peaks not existing in conventional signatures originate from attractive forces between opposite inter-atomic polarities of a magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least some of the peripheral non-valence electrons of the atoms constituting said conventional molecule or dimer in conjunction with the polarization of the intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and of electrons, when not correlated into valence bonds with antiparallel spins.

35. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein the average density is greater than that of the conventional molecules constituting said magnecules and any of their combination under the same conditions of volume, pressure and temperature.

36. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein an excess energy content is released from a thermochemical reaction of said essentially pure population of magnecules as compared to the energy released by thermochemical reaction of any conventional molecular constituent and any combinations thereof.

37. The chemical compositions of Claim 36, wherein the excess energy content is due to a storage of energy in the structure of said magnecules, said conventional molecules and said dimers constituting the magnecules.

38. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein said peaks in the mass spectrometry change in time while keeping constant the average magneccular density.

39. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein said essentially pure population of magneccules has an excess adhesion to other substances when compared to the adhesion of any molecule constituting said magneccules and any combinations thereof.

40. The chemical compositions of Claim 39, wherein said excess adhesion originates from a magnetic polarization via induction of the orbit and intrinsic magnetic moments of atoms constituting said other substances to provide a bond between said magneccules and said other substances among opposite of said magnetic polarizations.

41. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein said essentially pure population of magneccules has an excess penetration within other substances as compared to that of any conventional molecule constituting said magneccules or that of any of combinations thereof.

42. The chemical compositions of Claim 41, wherein said excess penetration originates from a reduction of an average size of conventional molecules constituting said magneccules due to magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least one of the peripheral electrons of the atoms constituting said magneccule.

43. The chemical compositions of Claim 32, wherein said essentially pure population of magneccules is formed from a substance having a single molecule.



44. The chemical compositions of Claim 32, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from a substance having at least two different molecules.

45. The chemical compositions of Claim 29, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is a combustible fuel.

46. The chemical compositions of Claim 45, wherein said combustible fuel is essentially constituted by hydrogen and its magnecular clusters.

47. The chemical compositions of Claim 45, wherein said combustible fuel is essentially constituted by oxygen and its magnecular clusters.

48. The chemical compositions of Claim 45, wherein said combustible fuel is essentially constituted by oxygen and hydrogen bonded into magnecules.

49. The chemical compositions of Claim 45, wherein carbon and its molecular composites have been essentially removed via chemical processes.

50. The chemical compositions of Claim 45, wherein carbon and its molecular composites are removed from the combustion exhaust of said combustible fuel with magnecular structure.

51. The chemical compositions of Claim 45, wherein said fuel with magnecular structure is formed from a combination of one or more of conventional fuels.

52. A chemical composition comprising:

a substantially pure population of liquid magnecules composed of clusters of one of a molecule, a dimer, an atom and combinations thereof in combination with one of another molecule,

dimer or atom, and any combination thereof said magnecules being detectable via peaks in mass spectrometry;

said peaks in the mass spectrometry being unidentifiable as any known conventional molecule and said magnecules having no infrared signature for a gas or ultraviolet signature for a liquid or other signature for a solid other than a corresponding signature of conventional molecules or dimers constituting said magnecules;

said magnecules being formed by mutual attractions among opposite polarities of a magnetic polarization of orbits of at least some peripheral electrons of atomic constituents of said magnecules in conjunction with a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons, when a pair of said polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons is not correlated into antiparallel valence bonds; and

said essentially pure population of magnecules being formed by forcing a liquid through an electric arc between at least one pair of electrodes.

53. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein the direction of the liquid flow is perpendicular to the electrodes.

54. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein the direction of the liquid flow is parallel to the electrodes.

55. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein said magnetic polarizations of said orbits of peripheral electrons and said intrinsic magnetic moments are formed by subjecting a substance to any one of an external magnetic field, external

electromagnetic field, microwave, pressure, friction, and any combination thereof.

56. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein said infrared signatures for gases or ultraviolet signatures for liquids or other signatures for solids due to conventional molecules and dimers constituting the magnecules are altered because of the presence of peaks not existing in conventional signatures.

57. The chemical compositions of Claim 56, wherein said peaks not existing in conventional signatures originate from attractive forces between opposite inter-atomic polarities of a magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least some of the peripheral non-valence electrons of the atoms constituting said conventional molecule or dimer in conjunction with the polarization of the intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and of electrons, when not correlated into valence bonds with antiparallel spins.

58. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein the average density is greater than that of the conventional molecules constituting said magnecules and any of their combination under the same conditions of volume, pressure and temperature.

59. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein an excess energy content is released from a thermochemical reaction of said essentially pure population of magnecules as compared to the energy released by thermochemical reaction of any conventional molecular constituent and any combinations thereof.

60. The chemical compositions of Claim 59, wherein the excess energy content is due to a storage of energy in the structure of said magnecoles, said conventional molecules and said dimers constituting the magnecoles.

61. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein said peaks in the mass spectrometry change in time while keeping constant the average magnecolar density.

62. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecoles has an excess adhesion to other substances when compared to the adhesion of any molecule constituting said magnecoles and any combinations thereof.

63. The chemical compositions of Claim 62, wherein said excess adhesion originates from a magnetic polarization via induction of the orbit and intrinsic magnetic moments of atoms constituting said other substances to provide a bond between said magnecoles and said other substances among opposite of said magnetic polarizations.

64. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecoles has an excess penetration within other substances as compared to that of any conventional molecule constituting said magnecoles or that of any of combinations thereof.

65. The chemical compositions of Claim 64, wherein said excess penetration originates from a reduction of an average size of conventional molecules constituting said magnecoles due to magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least one of the peripheral electrons of the atoms constituting said magnecole.

66. The chemical compositions of Claim 55, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from a substance having a single molecule.

67. The chemical compositions of Claim 55, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from a substance having at least two different molecules.

68. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is a combustibile fuel.

69. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein said combustibile fuel is essentially constituted by liquid hydrogen and its magnecular clusters.

70. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein said combustibile fuel is essentially constituted by liquid oxygen and its magnecular clusters.

71. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein said combustibile fuel is essentially constituted by liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen bonded into magnecules.

72. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein carbon and its molecular composites have been essentially removed via chemical processes.

73. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein carbon and its molecular composites are removed from the combustion exhaust of said combustibile fuel with magnecular structure.

74. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein said combustibile fuel with magnecular structure is gasoline.

75. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein said combustibile fuel with magnecular structure is diesel fuel.

76. The chemical compositions of Claim 68, wherein said fuel with magnecular structure is formed from a combination of one or more of conventional fuels.

77. The chemical compositions of Claim 52, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from molecules from at least two different liquids which are not soluble in each other.

78. The chemical compositions of Claim 77, wherein the two liquids which are not soluble in each other are water and oil.

79. A chemical composition comprising:

a substantially pure population of gas magnecules composed of clusters of one of a molecule, a dimer, an atom and combinations thereof in combination with one of another molecule, dimer or atom, and any combination thereof said magnecules being detectable via peaks in mass spectrometry;

said peaks in the mass spectrometry being unidentifiable as any known conventional molecule and said magnecules having no infrared signature for a gas other than a corresponding signature of conventional molecules or dimers constituting said magnecules;

said magnecules being formed by mutual attractions among opposite polarities of a magnetic polarization of orbits of at least some peripheral electrons of atomic constituents of said magnecules in conjunction with a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and a polarization of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons, when a pair of said polarization

of intrinsic magnetic moments of electrons is not correlated into antiparallel valence bonds; and

said essentially pure population of magnecules being formed by forcing a gas through an electric arc between at least one pair of electrodes.

80. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein the direction of the gas flow is perpendicular to the electrodes.

81. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein the direction of the gas flow is parallel to the electrodes.

82. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein said magnetic polarizations of said orbits of peripheral electrons and said intrinsic magnetic moments are formed by subjecting a substance to any one of an external magnetic field, external electromagnetic field, microwave, pressure, friction, and any combination thereof.

83. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein said infrared signatures for gases or ultraviolet signatures for liquids or other signatures for solids due to conventional molecules and dimers constituting the magnecules are altered because of the presence of peaks not existing in conventional signatures.

84. The chemical compositions of Claim 83, wherein said peaks not existing in conventional signatures originate from attractive forces between opposite inter-atomic polarities of a magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least some of the peripheral non-valence electrons of the atoms constituting said conventional molecule or dimer in conjunction with the

polarization of the intrinsic magnetic moments of nuclei and of electrons, when not correlated into valence bonds with antiparallel spins.

85. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein the average density is greater than that of the conventional molecules constituting said magnecules and any of their combination under the same conditions of volume pressure and temperature.

86. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein an excess energy content is released from a thermochemical reaction of said essentially pure population of magnecules as compared to the energy released by thermochemical reaction of any conventional molecular constituent and any combinations thereof.

87. The chemical compositions of Claim 86, wherein the excess energy content is due to a storage of energy in the structure of said magnecules, said conventional molecules and said dimers constituting the magnecules.

88. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein said peaks in the mass spectrometry change in time while keeping constant the average magnecular density.

89. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules has an excess adhesion to other substances when compared to the adhesion of any molecule constituting said magnecules and any combinations thereof.

90. The chemical compositions of Claim 89, wherein said excess adhesion originates from a magnetic polarization via induction of the orbit and intrinsic magnetic moments of atoms



constituting said other substances to provide a bond between said magnecules and said other substances among opposite of said magnetic polarizations.

91. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules has an excess penetration within other substances as compared to that of any conventional molecule constituting said magnecules or that of any of combinations thereof.

92. The chemical compositions of Claim 91, wherein said excess penetration originates from a reduction of an average size of conventional molecules constituting said magnecules due to magnetic polarization of the orbits of at least one of the peripheral electrons of the atoms constituting said magnecule.

93. The chemical compositions of Claim 82, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from a substance having a single molecule.

94. The chemical compositions of Claim 82, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is formed from a substance having at least two different molecules.

95. The chemical compositions of Claim 79, wherein said essentially pure population of magnecules is a combustible gas.

96. The chemical compositions of Claim 95, wherein said combustible gas is essentially constituted by hydrogen and its magnecular clusters.

97. The chemical compositions of Claim 95, wherein said combustible gas is essentially constituted by oxygen and its magnecular clusters.

98. The chemical compositions of Claim 95, wherein said combustible gas is essentially constituted by oxygen and hydrogen bonded into magneccules.

99. The chemical compositions of Claim 95, wherein carbon and its molecular composites have been essentially removed via chemical processes.

100. The chemical compositions of Claim 95, wherein carbon and its molecular composites are removed from the combustion exhaust of said combustible gas with magneccular structure.

101. The chemical compositions of Claim 95, wherein said gas with magneccular structure is formed from a combination of one or more of conventional gasses.